

TOGAF 9 FOUNDATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. The Enterprise Continuum is primarily used for which of the following purposes?**
 - A. A. Describing a database of open industry standards
 - B. B. Providing a method for architecture development
 - C. C. Classifying artifacts as they evolve
 - D. D. Acting as a technical reference model
- 2. Which phase of the TOGAF architecture development process focuses on the development of Data and Application Architectures?**
 - A. A. Phase A
 - B. B. Phase B
 - C. C. Phase C
 - D. D. Phase D
- 3. What role does the "Who" aspect play in the Preliminary Phase?**
 - A. Scope the enterprise
 - B. Identify the sponsor responsible for the work
 - C. Define the framework for architecture work
 - D. Assess the organization's key drivers
- 4. What is a significant output of Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions in the ADM cycle?**
 - A. A. Completed governance framework
 - B. B. Approved architecture contract
 - C. C. Defined migration plan
 - D. D. Identified architecture work packages
- 5. Which one of the following is defined as a formal description of the enterprise providing an executive-level long-term view for direction setting?**
 - A. Baseline Architecture
 - B. Business Architecture
 - C. Foundation Architecture
 - D. Strategic Architecture

- 6. In TOGAF, what is the primary purpose of the Architecture Vision phase?**
- A. Establishing design principles.
 - B. Defining architecture roles and responsibilities.
 - C. Communicating the desired outcome of the architecture development.
 - D. Conducting risk assessments.
- 7. Which of the following best describes "Residual Level of Risk" in risk management?**
- A. A. Risk categorization prior to mitigating actions
 - B. B. Risk categorization after implementing mitigating actions
 - C. C. Risk categorization after the initial risk assessment
 - D. D. Risk categorization after risk identification
- 8. In which ADM phase is an Architecture Contract developed to cover the overall implementation and deployment process?**
- A. A. Phase E
 - B. B. Phase F
 - C. C. Phase G
 - D. D. Phase H
- 9. Which class of architectural information held within the Architecture Repository would contain adopted reference models?**
- A. Architecture Metamodel
 - B. Architecture Capability
 - C. Standards Information Base
 - D. Reference Library
- 10. What is considered an attribute of a good building block in TOGAF?**
- A. A building block that is re-usable.
 - B. A building block meeting business needs.
 - C. A building block with public interfaces.
 - D. A building block that guides the development of solutions.

Answers

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1. C
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. D
10. A

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Explanations

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1. The Enterprise Continuum is primarily used for which of the following purposes?

- A. A. Describing a database of open industry standards
- B. B. Providing a method for architecture development
- C. C. Classifying artifacts as they evolve**
- D. D. Acting as a technical reference model

The Enterprise Continuum serves as a framework for classifying artifacts, helping organizations understand how these artifacts evolve over time and how they relate to one another across different contexts. It provides a way to view the breadth of the architecture landscape, illustrating how various elements, both generic and specific, are interconnected. The classification within the Enterprise Continuum allows architects to distinguish between foundational architecture and specific implementations, facilitating better decision-making and alignment with business goals. This classification helps organizations to ensure that their architecture is coherent and that it adapts as business needs and technologies change. The other options, while related to aspects of architecture, do not capture the primary purpose of the Enterprise Continuum as effectively. Describing industry standards pertains more to external sources rather than internal classification. The method for architecture development is broader and encapsulates more than just classification. Similarly, a technical reference model is more about standardizing technical aspects rather than providing a classification structure for evolving artifacts.

2. Which phase of the TOGAF architecture development process focuses on the development of Data and Application Architectures?

- A. A. Phase A
- B. B. Phase B
- C. C. Phase C**
- D. D. Phase D

Phase C of the TOGAF architecture development process is specifically dedicated to the development of Data and Application Architectures. This phase involves defining the data requirements of the organization and establishing an appropriate data architecture that meets those needs. Additionally, it outlines the application architecture that illustrates how applications interact with data and other systems. During this phase, architects work on defining the structure of the data repositories and how applications will process and manage this data, focusing on core requirements that ensure both performance and security. This structured approach allows organizations to align their applications and data with overall business goals, facilitating a cohesive architecture that supports operational efficiency. Understanding this phase is critical as it lays the groundwork for ensuring that the application landscape is capable of supporting the enterprise's information needs, which is an essential aspect of enterprise architecture management.

3. What role does the "Who" aspect play in the Preliminary Phase?

- A. Scope the enterprise
- B. Identify the sponsor responsible for the work**
- C. Define the framework for architecture work
- D. Assess the organization's key drivers

In the Preliminary Phase of the TOGAF architecture development method, identifying the sponsor responsible for the work is critical. This aspect ensures that there is a clear leadership figure who provides direction, support, and resources for the architecture initiative. The sponsor plays a vital role in facilitating the necessary governance and decision-making processes throughout the architecture development lifecycle. Their involvement ensures alignment with organizational goals and promotes stakeholder engagement, which is essential for the success of the architecture work. The other options fall under different aspects of the architecture framework. Scoping the enterprise refers to understanding the breadth and boundaries of the architecture effort but does not focus specifically on leadership roles. Defining the framework for architecture work sets the structural foundation for the architecture process but again does not address the critical importance of identifying the person who will champion the project. Assessing the organization's key drivers is about understanding the context and motivations for the architecture endeavor, yet it does not pinpoint the leadership necessary to guide the project.

4. What is a significant output of Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions in the ADM cycle?

- A. A. Completed governance framework
- B. B. Approved architecture contract
- C. C. Defined migration plan
- D. D. Identified architecture work packages**

In the context of the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM), Phase E: Opportunities and Solutions primarily focuses on identifying potential solutions and opportunities that align with the architecture vision defined in earlier phases. A key output of this phase is the identification of architecture work packages. Architecture work packages are detailed plans that group related activities or activities related to specific parts of the architecture. They help ensure that the architecture transition is effectively implemented and provide a mechanism for governing and managing the architectural changes. These work packages are essential for coordinating the implementation of the solution architecture and for organizing the tasks and responsibilities necessary to carry out the architectural vision. This output supports the overall goal of ensuring that the architecture is not only theoretically sound but also practically implementable, paving the way for subsequent phases in the ADM cycle where these work packages will guide execution and further refinement of the architecture.

5. Which one of the following is defined as a formal description of the enterprise providing an executive-level long-term view for direction setting?

- A. Baseline Architecture
- B. Business Architecture
- C. Foundation Architecture
- D. Strategic Architecture**

The correct choice is Strategic Architecture, as it articulates a formal description of the enterprise, focusing on an executive-level long-term view essential for setting the direction of the organization. This level of architecture is aimed at aligning the enterprise's goals with its strategic initiatives, ensuring that all aspects of the business, including resources, capabilities, and technology, are aligned to achieve long-term objectives. Strategic Architecture serves as a blueprint that guides decision-making and resource allocation, providing an overarching framework that incorporates various business factors and environmental considerations. It enables organizations to stay aligned with their vision and mission while adapting to changing market conditions and opportunities over time. In contrast, Baseline Architecture refers to the current state of the enterprise architecture, providing a snapshot of its existing architecture, which does not include future-oriented strategic planning. Business Architecture is more focused on the business functions, processes, and organizational structure, rather than long-term strategic outlook. Foundation Architecture typically pertains to the foundational technology and frameworks that support other architectural components but does not encompass the broader strategic view necessary for executive decision-making.

6. In TOGAF, what is the primary purpose of the Architecture Vision phase?

- A. Establishing design principles.
- B. Defining architecture roles and responsibilities.
- C. Communicating the desired outcome of the architecture development.**
- D. Conducting risk assessments.

The primary purpose of the Architecture Vision phase in TOGAF is to communicate the desired outcome of the architecture development. This phase serves as a foundational step where the overall vision for the architecture is articulated, outlining what the organization aims to achieve through its architecture initiatives. By clearly defining the vision, stakeholders can understand the goals, context, and significance of the architectural endeavor, which helps to align efforts and expectations. In this phase, the architecture vision plays a crucial role in ensuring that all parties involved have a shared understanding of the intended architecture and its implications for the organization. It sets the direction for subsequent phases of architecture development by establishing a clear picture of the required capabilities and conditions for success. While aspects like establishing design principles, defining roles, and assessing risks are important in the overall architecture framework, they are not the primary focus during the Architecture Vision phase. Instead, these elements might be addressed in later phases as the architecture is fleshed out and implemented, following the initial vision. Thus, the emphasis on communicating the desired outcome is key to building consensus and guiding the architecture development process effectively.

7. Which of the following best describes "Residual Level of Risk" in risk management?

- A. A. Risk categorization prior to mitigating actions
- B. B. Risk categorization after implementing mitigating actions**
- C. C. Risk categorization after the initial risk assessment
- D. D. Risk categorization after risk identification

The term "Residual Level of Risk" refers specifically to the amount of risk that remains after measures have been taken to reduce or mitigate the initial risk identified. Selecting the option that defines this accurately highlights an understanding of risk management principles. When organizations implement risk mitigation strategies such as controls, safeguards, or other actions designed to reduce the likelihood or impact of potential risks, they are left with a portion of the risk that was not eliminated—this is the residual risk. It is a critical concept in risk management because it helps organizations assess the effectiveness of their strategies and informs decisions about whether additional measures are needed or if the remaining risk is acceptable. Understanding residual risk is essential for ongoing risk management and for maintaining an up-to-date view of an organization's risk profile. The other options describe categories of risks that don't capture the essence of residual risk, which specifically focuses on the situation after mitigating actions have been implemented.

8. In which ADM phase is an Architecture Contract developed to cover the overall implementation and deployment process?

- A. A. Phase E
- B. B. Phase F
- C. C. Phase G**
- D. D. Phase H

In the context of the TOGAF Architecture Development Method (ADM), an Architecture Contract is developed in Phase G. This phase is focused on the implementation and governance of the architecture. The Architecture Contract serves as a formal agreement that outlines the responsibilities, requirements, and conditions for implementing the architecture within an organization. Phase G ensures that all stakeholders are aligned on how the architecture will be delivered, setting clear expectations for both the implementation team and the governance framework. It includes aspects such as the architecture's realization timeline, roles and responsibilities, and monitoring mechanisms to address any variations from the plan during implementation. This phase emphasizes the importance of collaboration and coordination among various stakeholders, ensuring that everyone is informed and engaged throughout the deployment process. Thus, developing the Architecture Contract in this phase is essential for successful management and realization of the architecture.

9. Which class of architectural information held within the Architecture Repository would contain adopted reference models?

- A. Architecture Metamodel
- B. Architecture Capability
- C. Standards Information Base

D. Reference Library

The class of architectural information that would contain adopted reference models is the Reference Library. This is because the Reference Library serves as a repository for standard reference materials, templates, patterns, and models that have been recognized and adopted within the context of an enterprise architecture. Reference models are essentially frameworks that outline best practices or structured guidance that an organization can utilize in their architecture efforts. They are important for ensuring consistency and understanding across different projects and initiatives. This is why they fit perfectly within the scope of a Reference Library, as it organizes and keeps track of such resources for accessibility and use by architects and stakeholders. On the other hand, while the Architecture Metamodel defines the structure and semantics of the architectural artifacts, it does not specifically contain adopted reference models per se; instead, it outlines how different architecture elements relate to each other. The Architecture Capability focuses on the processes, skills, and roles needed to deliver architecture within the organization, rather than gathering specific reference models. Lastly, the Standards Information Base consists of standards and specifications relevant to the architecture but may not encompass the broader reference models which guide architectural practices. Thus, the Reference Library is the correct class that specifically deals with adopted reference models within an enterprise architecture framework.

10. What is considered an attribute of a good building block in TOGAF?

- A. A building block that is re-usable.**
- B. A building block meeting business needs.
- C. A building block with public interfaces.
- D. A building block that guides the development of solutions.

A building block in TOGAF represents a fundamental unit of architecture that can be combined with other building blocks to create necessary structures within an enterprise's architecture. An attribute of a good building block is its reusability, which allows organizations to develop components that can be used across different projects or areas within the enterprise. This reusability not only promotes efficiency in development but also helps in maintaining consistency and reducing redundancy in architectural components. When a building block is designed to be reusable, it can significantly lower the costs associated with development and implementation since teams can leverage existing solutions rather than starting from scratch for every new project. This aligns with TOGAF's goal of achieving operational efficiency and coherence in enterprise architecture. In contrast, while meeting business needs, having public interfaces, and providing guidance for solution development are also beneficial characteristics for building blocks, the fundamental advantage highlighted is the ability to reuse components, which fosters sustainable practices within the architecture framework.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://togaf9foundation.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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